THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
By carrier, payable to the carrier, by the week... 25

Transient Advertising,
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line,.....20 cts.
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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Carpenter's Great Painting,

"The Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," will remain on exhibition at 64 Fifth street, but a few days longer. None should fail to see this beautiful illustration of the grandest events in the history of the nation. Children and Schools are admitted to the exhibition for ten cents a head.

The Summer Session

of Prof. J. Davis' English, Classic and Commercial Academy, second floor Allegheny Saving's Bank, Allegheny, commences on Monday, 10th of April.

D. Cowley, M D,

Homœopathist, No. 198 Penn street.

Prints and Fine Cloths.

At 12½ cents per yard, good prints, fine cloths, fast colors, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

President Lincoln,

Secretaries Stanton, Chase, Seward, Welles, Smith, Postmaster General Blair, and Attorney General Bates will be seen at 64 Fifth street, for only a few days longer.

Our Flag is There.

Davis will not run out the Rebel Flag again, but every Union man should run out the Stars and Stripes to-day, so call early at Pittock's, and procure a Flag and throw it to the breeze.

Sheeting.

At 12½ cents first rate yard wide sheeting, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Dress Goods,

Some kinds at one-half price, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Spring Garments

Of every kind, in silk and cloth, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Carpenter's Great Painting,

Is on exhibition at 64 Fifth street, under Concert Hall Stax tickets for one dollar. Children admitted for ten cents each.

AT LAST.

True to his promise, GRANT has fought it out on his chosen line, compelled the surrender of the defiant army that represented the rebellion, and, with the capital of the Confederacy, presented to the nation the great military leader of the rebels, among the trophies of the closing conflict. Nothing has been left to be desired. The victory is complete and final. As a military performance, it is unexampled. As closing a rebellion that sought to overthrow the best government the world has ever seen, as the immediate forerunner of peace to a land made wholly free by the destruction of the hated institution for which the war was precipitated, our victory will be recorded as an event of the first magnitude so long as history endures. It cannot now be fitly characterized, nor the praises of those by whom it was won properly commemorated. The Great Event speaks in the Ear of the Nations. With us it will be an undying glory!

At present it is enough to feel and know that Rebellion has surely been overthrown; that as the fourth year of this devastating war is drawing to a close, we can realize, without so much as the shadow of a single doubt, that the conflict is virtually over and the Republic saved!

It was LEE's army that was the embodiment of the Rebellion. Without qualification, but literally and truly, it has been destroyed. Nothing of it remains. The proportions of this fact are so vast that the mind hardly comprehends it, but is plunged in joyous bewilderment.

There is no enemy now in Richmond. DAVIS, the Arch-Traiter, will look in vain for the coming of the proud army whose flight he preceded.

Setting aside the moral effect in every part of the South, on every individual living within the limits of the late so-called Confederacy, and recurring to the military aspect of the situation, there can be discovered nothing whatever to cast the slightest shade of doubt over the future. The army of JOHNSTON, lately at Raleigh, soon will be, if it has not already, been dispersed or captured by SHERMAN. It is to be thought of only as something that speedily will not be.

Scattered through the Southwest are comparatively small bodies of rebel forces capable of no regular warfare, now without supplies, hope or motive. They must disperse of necessity or be hunted as outlaws.

Mobile, before this, is in our hands. Every city and town in the land our forces can occupy at will. We have three hundred thousand veterans in the field, a navy that pauses for something to do, and confidence in ourselves equalled at no previous moment.

The restoration of Federal authority is, therefore, an assured fact.

"Hope, long doubtful, soars at length sublime."

The conflict is virtually over. We near the end, in precisely the way that will make us, as a Nation, strongest at home and most respected abroad.

A French View of our Victories.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the organ of the French Government in the United States, in acknowledging that "truth is truth," concludes that the Confederate Government is virtually annihilated, and has only a nominal existence without foundation for the present, and without hope for the future. It expresses the wish that the foot of the conqueror be not placed without mercy upon the breast of the vanquished. The *Courrier* says: It humanity, the identity of origin, the remembrance of old brotherly feeling which once in war conquered the independence of their common country, and made a great national power in time of peace—if all sentiments, in fine, if the voice of the heart do not command moderation in this hour of victory, it behooves the greatest interests of the country to impose upon the Federal authorities a calm and conciliatory policy in the execution of the task which yet remains to be finished. * * * * * To day the political life of Mr. Lincoln really begins. It is by his future acts that his country and also foreign nations will judge him; from to-day he will either take a place among the statesmen, of whom the United States is justly proud, or will verify the opinion of those who, judging from his past acts, have looked upon him as a man with a small mind.

His task is great and difficult, more difficult, perhaps, than the one imposed upon him during the last four years, but also greater and more worthy of exalting the ambition of a man of heart. To reconcile the hatred of the sections, to raise up the ruins, to sow forgetfulness so as to reap the acknowledgment of authority, to calm the over excited passions, to reorganize a land torn up by sacrifice, to restore material prosperity, to regulate the finances and remedy the disorder, to reunite for ever more good the remaining strength of the two weakened, though yet rich sections, which have proved to one another by the energy of their strife that they are worthy of mutual esteem and union—is there not work enough laid out for the greatest mind and satisfaction for the greatest hearts?

Interesting Correspondence.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

I think Lee will surrender if matters are pressed. Yours, PHIL. SHERIDAN.

To Major General Sheridan:

Press things. Yours, U. S. GRANT.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1865. NO. 181.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

GRANT!

His Headquarters at Burkesville

He Captures 13,000 Prisoners.

EIGHT GENERAL OFFICERS ARE TAKEN

Lee's Army Reduced to 20,000 Men.

He is without Supplies and almost Destitute of Artillery.

HIS DESTINATION DANVILLE

The Attempt to Reach it will Fail.

Grant's Army Wild with Excitement.

Cannonading in Direction of Amelia C. H.

The Fight at Deatonville.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

A letter from your correspondent with Grant's army contains the following:

BURKESVILLE, April 8, 10 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Grant arrived at Burkesville Junction and his headquarters are now established here. During the night courtes brought the glorious intelligence that Sheridan and the Sixth and Second Corps had rotted the remnant of Lee's army, capturing 13,000 prisoners, considerable artillery, and a large number of battle flags. Among the prisoners were eight general officers, viz: Lieut. Gen. Ewell, Major General Kershaw, Brigadier Generals Barslow, Corse, Defoe, Custis Lee, Hunter and Dick Anderson.

Gen. Grant expresses himself confident that Lee can't escape with any considerable number of men. His army yesterday is reduced to less than twenty thousand, and is almost destitute of artillery. He also lost most of his supply train, and his army is consequently without provisions. He is falling back in the direction of Lynchburg, in the endeavor to pass around our column, and get to Danville. His attempt, however, to reach the latter place will fail, as Ord will by forced marches is going out South of the Lynchburg road to head him off.

At the end of another week the army of Northern Virginia will have passed into history and the troops composing it scattered to the winds.

The weather is fine and the roads in excellent condition. Headquarters will be in the saddle at daylight to-morrow morning. Cars commenced running to Wilson's Station to-day. supplies are abundant. The troops are wild with enthusiasm over the news from Sheridan.

Another letter dated City Point, Saturday 8th, says heavy firing in the direction of Amelia Courthouse was heard yesterday afternoon by parties who just came in from the front. The cannonading was rapid and continuous, indicating that the battle had been resumed.

A army of prisoners is now on its way to the rear, and will probably reach this point on Monday. The railroad will be in running order to Burkesville in a few days. Trains are running as far as Willnette.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, April 8th, 1865.—The Second and Fifth corps succeeded yesterday in catching up with Gordon's corps in the neighborhood of Deatonville. After a brief fight the rebels were stampeded, with the loss of several thousand prisoners and a part of their spply train. Our loss was comparatively small, a very little resistance was made by the rebels to our onset. Regiments and brigades weld form in line of battle, fire off one round, then throw down their arms and run to the rear or deliver themselves up prisoners. Deserters say that the army is forsaking its flanks by thousands, the men scattering to their homes in every direction.

By Associated Press.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1865.

Major General Dix:

A telegram from General Grant, dated this day at 12 m. at Farmsville, sixteen miles west of Burkesville, says that the enemy have been pushed from Prince Edward towards Danville, and are now pursuing towards Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of the army and what remains of his army. [Signed] E. M. STANTON.

JEFF. DAVIS TURNS UP.

He and the Rebel Cabinet at Danville

Rebel Property Moved There.

Gen. Stoneman Approaching Danville.

Lee's Arm Incapable of Resistance.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, April 6.

A refugee from Danville, who came in to day says that all the property the rebels could get out of Richmond in their hurried exit from that place is sted at Danville. On Monday trains were constantly arriving, laden with provisions and ores. Davis and several of his cabinet reached there in the afternoon, and was the guest of n Southern, who conveyed him from the depot to his residence in a private carriage, with had been awaiting Jeff's arrival for several hours.

The refugee also says that on Tuesday Beauregard telegraphed Davis at Stoneman was engaged in destroying the road at High Point, between Greensboro and Danville.

Sheridan, in a spatch to General Grant to day says, from reliable information in his possession, Lee cannt have more than twenty thousand and two-five thousand troops left, and that his arm is so demoralized as to be incapable of making further resistance.

From Cairo and Below.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

MONITORS SNK BY TORPEDOES

FORREST'S AMY BREAKING UP.

CAIRO, April 8.

New Orleans dates? the 2d, have been received. The *Times-ty*s: The monitors Osage and Milwaukie were sunk by torpedoes 15 Mobile bay while steaming to get in range of Spanish fort. They are not very materially damaged and will ly be raised and repaired. The *True Delta* says the Essex and Milwaukee were sunk, and will obably prove a total loss. Only six lives were lt.

The *Delta* says Forr t's army is breaking up Large numbers are fly deserting and going home, mostly Texas. One hundred and fifty deserted in one day.

The steamship Liby sailed on the second for New York via. Hanna, with a full load of cotton.

Baton Rouge advis of the third represent the river rising with revease six miles above Baton Rouge, on the north side one mile wide, quite deep, and still dening. The country back is overflowed to a depth of sixteen feet. All the troops stad at Morganzea have been lately placed in steamboats. Fears are entertained for thort. Gen. Herron says he is working acily at the Seron and Morganzea to prevent a brk there. The truce on the west side terminal, resulting in the determination to exterminate the jayhawkers and murderers infestithat section.

The Memphis and Chleston railroad bridge was washed away beeen Somitersville and Lafayette. The locom ve and three cars of the westward train, we precipitated into the water. Several were k ed and injured.

The steamers Libert y and City of Cairo, from Memphis, the former f Evansville, with 300 bales of cotton, the latter for St. Louis with 88 bales, passed up. Steers from the Yazoo river arrived at Vicksb on the 4th, brought 340 bales of cotton. T Zephyr, from Red river, for Memphis, had bales.

There will be a visiblecipse of the moon to-night.

THE GREAT FIRE.—To-y is the twentieth anniversary of the great e in this city.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE END!

SURRENDER OF LEE!

Grant Suggests Surrender to Save the Effusion of Blood.

Lee Favors the Idea, and Wants to Know the Terms.

Grant's Conditions.

Rebels to be Disqualified from Taking Up Arms Until Exchanged.

Lee did not Propose to Surrender.

HE DESIRED TO HAVE PEACE.

Would Grant's Terms Lend to that End?

They Would, and Gen. Lee Accepted,

Thanks of War Dep't to Grant and Army.

SALUTE OF 200 GUNS ORDERED

THE ORDER MUST BE EXECUTED.

Correspondence of Grant and Lee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 9 P. M.

To Hon. James Lowry, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

This Department has just received an official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given speedily.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, April 9th, 1865, 4.30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

April 9th, 1865.

General—I received your note of this morning, on the picket line whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. GRANT, Commanding U. S. Armies.

April 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this morning (11:50 A. M.) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am, at this time of writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servan U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 9

Gen R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, viz: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given an officer assigned by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

[Signed] Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA, April 9th, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant:

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceedto designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, *General.*

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegraph to the Secretary of War:

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendeney.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully your ob't servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. Commanding Army U. S. April 9.

GENERAL—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the farther resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, General. To Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of United States.

To Lieut General R. E. Lee:

General, your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms again gainst the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Commanding Army of U. S.

April 8th, 1865.

GENERAL: I received, at a late hour, your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten a. m. to-morrow on the Old Stage Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. E. LEE, Gen. C. S. A.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding A. U. S.: April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally desirous for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood by the South. Laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of citizen ave and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen., U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1865, 9-30 P. M.

Lieut. General U. S. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department, and the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army, for all time.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—10 P. M.

Ordered—That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of the several armies and at every post and arsenal to the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THOMAS.

SELMA, ALA., CAPTURED.

THE TOWN BURNED.

MEMPHIS, April 8, via CAIRO, April 9.

The *Bulletin* of this evening says: A report prevails well authenticated, that Selma, Ala., was captured and burned, a few days ago, by a cavalry force of General Thomas' command.

From North Carolina.

Gold, Silver and Cotton in Wilmington.

Blockade Running Pilots Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The correspondence of the Morning *Chronicle*, from Wilmington, North Carolina, April 2d, says: "It is a mistake to suppose Wilmington was left bare. Large quantities of cotton are being found in private houses, and both British and American gold abound, and silver is not scarce.

The most interesting item of the week has been the arrest of eleven pilots, formerly employed in the Nassau blockade running trade. Most of them resided in Smithville, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. They came from Nassau to Beaufort, having taken the oath of allegiance at Nasssu, before the United States Consul. They, however, were arrested as soon as they reached Beaufort, and are now in custody.

Addition to New York Central Park.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The Central Park yesterday received an addition to its Zoological collection, consisting of three Cape Buffaloes, captured near Columbia, South Carolina, by the foragers of Gen. Wood's Division, of the 14th Army Corps, during Gen. Sherman's recent northward march.

FROM RICHMOND.

A Loyal Newspaper in the City

Great Reduction in Prices of Provisions.

Rebels Arrested and Confined in Libby

Skedaddle of Breckinridge and Extra Billy Smith.

French Tobacco Burned by the Rebels

NEGROES RELEASED FROM JAIL

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Family gone to N. C.

Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant in Richmond.

Negroes Enlisting in the Union Army

Hasty Abandonment of Defences on the James River by the Rebels.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The following is an abstract of the contents of the Richmond *Whig* of Thursday: The *Whig* has been enlarged, and will soon be issued on a sheet of the same size as it was printed on before the war. It boasts in an editorial that the last Star Spangled Banner displayed in Richmond, after the bombardment of Sumter, was from its flagstaff. Attempts were made to burn it with rockets, but in vain; and at last it was taken down and placed by a Virginia State flag. The Confederate flag never floated over the *Whig* office.

All prices in Richmond have undergone a fabulous change already. Butter that was scarce at twenty-five dollars per pound, is now plentiful at fifty cents; eggs that were thrown away at thirty-five dollars per dozen, come out regularly at beck of fifty cents, and other commodities in equal ratio.

The Richmond fire brigade, aided by a detachment of colored troops are pulling down the toppling walls of the burnt district and clearing main street. Sutler's stores are being opened all over the city, and old times are being revived by a sight of substantials and luxuries enjoyed before the war put them beyond the reach of the people of Richmond.

Four of the deserting officers of the Confederate government who resigned and remained behind when the government changed its base have been arrested and committed to Libby prison. Their names are Charles, Jones, Sheild and Williams. Wiley, the turncoat of "Jake Thunder, under the Confederate regime and Provost Marshal, presided at the Federal Commissary of the Union prisoners, were also arrested and committed to Libby. Many returned Union prisoners will remember these men.

While the Confederates were setting fire to Richmond, the three hundred and fifty convicts in the penitentiary were released to join in the carnival of robbery and incendiarism. One hundred and fifty have been recaptured.

The confederate bonds are very low in Richmond, as an immense number with coupons, at registered and signed, were thrown into the street during the burning of the fort. On Monday boys at very insignificant sums. Gen. Shepley has ordered a detail of men to clear away the gold and silver found in the ruins, as it is reached and stopped. Mr. Fry, the Superintendent of the gas works, will thus resume operations.

The gold and silver belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate congress, was run off to Danville on Sunday. So was the specie of the Richmond banks.

Governor Extra Billy Smith was at a meeting of the rebel council on Saturday and Sunday afternoon, and almost convinced the city authorities the confederate arms had been destroyed, and will be rendered useless, and was not to be evacuated. He, however, managed to get better informed some hours afterward and ran off on horseback some time during the night.

John C. Breckinridge went off on horseback with the last of the army on Monday morning.

At one o'clock on Monday morning a committee of citizens, headed by James A. Scott, called at the Rebel War Office, and at Gen. Ord's office, charged with burning the warehouse, and begged him to desist. Melton would not listen to them and characterized the statement that the burning of the warehouse would destroy the city, as a cowardly pretext on the part of the citizens, prompted up to encourage the people to carry out the orders.

Gardner, the Washington photographer, has made excellent pictures of Libby Prison, Jeff Davis' house and Libby Prisoners.

Captain Stewart who has for eight months sent forward the packages addressed to the Union prisoners in Richmond.

The last detachment arrived here from North Carolina in almost a destitute condition, a few days before the evacuation.

A warehouse opposite the Pemberton Prison was filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government, worth one million dollars in gold, and was fired by the rebels before they fled.

Major Stevens, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, promptly emancipated the negro civilized men, women and children; who he found starving in the county jail. One little girl, only eight years old, whom he took with him, had been locked up for, said "that she stole some bread to take to her mother," which was the charge on the jail records. Major Mayo sentenced these unfortunate negroes, and several of them had been whipped by his orders.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and her children left for North Carolina in the last train. Judge Campbell's carriage, built for him in New Orleans, was saved, slightly scorched.

General Weitzel has invited Mrs. General Grant to take up her quarters in the White House, so called, and General Grant will make it his headquarters for a few days.

Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senator Sherman and a few friends were there this morning.

Assistant Secretary Dana has been in Richmond looking after matters, especially the property claimed by foreign subjects.

A pontoon bridge has been laid across the James River, and cars will soon be running to Petersburg.

The colored people have had a grand religious jubilee in the African Church to celebrate their emancipation. Rev. Professor Barrows of Andover, preached an eloquent sermon, and the singing was magnificently grand.

The negroes are enlisting by scores in the Union regiments. They hailed the President as their liberator, and then by the side of his carriage shouting praises.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday evening, with letters from that city, have been received at Washington, and the most interesting items of news forwarded. An informal meeting of the members of the Virginia Legislature remaining in Richmond was held in the law buildings on Franklin street, on Friday morning, for the consideration of the proposition of President Lincoln, to re-assemble the Legislature for the purpose of authorizing the Legislature to take Virginia back into the bonds or the Union. The preamble and resolutions were laid before the meeting, which adjourned to meet in the afternoon. The Legislature has met and passed the final ordinance, until Sunday, the day of the evacuation, when they held a meeting in the evening and dispersed without reasoning, some going off with the Governor and some leaving on a canal boat, chartered for the purpose. According to law the members now in Richmond are the only remaining legal Representatives of the State of Virginia.

It is important to state that the Legislature of 1865 is authorized by the Constitution to call a convention for the purpose of settling and adjusting the basis of representation. The question is settled, but a convention called for any purpose is omnipotent.

Mrs. Lincoln, with Mrs. Grant and other friends, visited Richmond on Thursday, and in the afternoon the party rode through the streets with an escort of cavalry, returning to City Point in the evening to join the President.

Vice President Johnson and Preston King were in Richmond on Friday, and the Secretary of War was expected. The telegraph is working between Richmond and Washington. Mails arrive and depart regularly. Adams & Co. are about to open their Express. The railways being cleared of obstructions, and there was a whole fleet of Sutlers' vessels at City Point waiting for permits to enable them to come up to Richmond.

Richmond, like Boston, demands new hotels. The American was burned, but the proprietors of the Spottswood saved it by paying one hundred thousand dollars probably in Confederate money, and have turned it over to Frederick W. Crowley & Co., of Baltimore, who have been keeping a hotel at City Point. The Ballard House, the Exchange Hotel and the Powhattan House are only used as lodging houses; but Mr. John R. Ballard talks of reopening the hotel which bears his name.

Manager Ogden has also opened his theater, and Buckley and Budd's Minstrel house is in blast. No gas can be obtained and candle light has to be substituted.

The market was pretty well supplied with meat on Friday, but there was a scarcity of other things. Shad and herring, twenty-five cents a piece, and perch were abundant.

The *Whig* publishes in the same typographical style as its paper, the following, headed "Disloyal Confederacy—Southern, a the late residence of his father, J. Davis, Richmond, Virginia. Southern Confederacy, aged four years. Death was caused by Northern fiends. Never to be heard of more."

The *Whig* says, editorially: For the first time during the war the city may truly be said to be quiet and the property safe. Save the noise, more than the sound of a military band, disturb the air by day or night. The gamblers or hurlers and the rebel rowdies, have all been either knocked the dust of the city from their feet and followed the confederate flag, or they have prudence enough to forego the practice of their arts.

The Capitol Square has been re-opened, and military bands discourse sweet sounds every evening. Ladies and children are seen to ride or hide from the Davis government, through dread and apprehension, again taste the blessing of liberty, and breathe the air of a free man. The joys of their recovered freedom go far to compensate them for all their sufferings.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

"A letter from Richmond dated April 6, says: The new state of affairs in this city gives general satisfaction to the residents, who to show their gratitude, tender every attention to the officers and soldiers and on the soldiers part they are kind and courteous, thus giving a contradiction to the false reports of their rebel press.

The best of order prevails. The streets, after dation, are free from soldiers excepting the patrols changing of guards. No bar rooms are retailed to the people, and what whisky is found is confiscated and poured into the streets.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 8.

The *Herald's* correspondent, who ascended the Mississippi from Cairo to Richmond says: Just before Casilin's farm was the new iron clad unfinished ram Texas. She had a plate fluted deck, no armament or engines, and very light but for the river. The river was lined with formidable works on either side, the guns all remaining. Such guns! better than Sebastopol, some of them. The guns were spiked only with wrought iron and nails.

Advices from Richmond Saturday evening, state that Jeff Davis has returned to Danville along with Lee, not having previously left the city.

The railroad from Richmond to Burkesville Junction will be opened immediately and used as a line of supply.

Transportation of the sunken vessels in the James river is to be made. The guns at Fort Darling were not destroyed, as previously reported.

Many prisoners arriving here are taking the oath of allegiance.

No news from either Hancock or Stoneman's column to day.

The Draft.

WHAT IS ACTUAL RESIDENCE?

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

REBEL PRISONERS ARRIVING.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The Attorney General has given an opinion in regard to the construction of the term "actual residence," in the 14th section of the enlistment of men liable to enrol ment and draft, in reply to a request of the Provost Marshal General. He declares that, first, every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere, and, second, a man can have but one residence at one and the same time. A residence once acquired remains until another is acquired at the place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, apprentices, with their masters. Adults reside at the residence of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, or de or occupation. His dwelling is the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights at. In every country there is more or less population which, like drift, they never expect to remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may invite them, or fancy dictate. Such persons have thus no actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrolment. He also gives it as his opinion that where the population is in one sub-district, and a man is enrolled in a different sub district, the discredit should be given to the district of his actual residence. Nothing else appearing it must be taken for granted that the actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly.

From Richmond.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE JAMES.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The *World's* Richmond correspondent gives the following description of the fortifications along the James river. After passing the neutral ground, the most formidable rebel works line the high bluffs and ridges They are monuments of patient labor. The highest of these works commands both of the course of the James River and Canal. We then reach first Torpedo, and a little red flag marks it. Happily for us, the rebels have sown but few of them, and the position of these was pointed out by one of their Captains who deserted. In the midst of these the obstructions, Great bales of vessels and chainsand tree-tops reach across the river, while our pioneers have hewn a little gap to let our steamers through. Upon these obstructions hundreds of cannon bear from cliffs before us, and as we go further, we see the whole river bed sprinkled with strange contrivances to keep back our gunboats. Each bend of the stream is muscular with snag and snare. Where swift streams wind around abruptly jagged shoals, driven piles and artificial lumber bar the way before us to the right and left, and behind us stand up bare parapets, crowned with sire lookout towers, where the whole horizon and foreground would rain cross-fires of shell and iron bolts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchange of Union Prisoners

New National Banks Established.

Swift March of General Grant's Army.

Union Soldiers Being Sent North.

Rebel Officers Captured in the Late Battles

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND

His Reception by the Citizens.

Letter from Rebel Adjt. Gen. Cooper.

Affairs in Richmond before Surrender

FORT SUMTER CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Government has received information that five thousand of our prisoners, from Andersonville and other Southern prisons, are ready for deliver, at Danver, Georgia. Steps will be taken immediately for their removal North.

During the past week thirty-three National Banks were authorized to commence operations, with an aggregate capital of over nine millions. The total number of these banks now in existence is nine hundred and ninety-seven, with a capital of over one hundred and thirty-four millions.

The following are the Western Banks lately established: Merchants, New Albany, Ind., capital, $100,000; Trades, Chicago, $300,000; First National Bank, Macomb, Ind., $50,000; Merchants, Galena, Ill., $125,000; Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, $200,000; Merchants, Evansville, Ind., $650,000; Farmers, Galena, Ohio, $150,000; Farmer, Ashtabula, Ohio, $100,000; Iowa City Bank, Iowa City, $65,000. The Commercial Bank, Cleveland Ohio, has increased its capital $100,000, and the Second Bank, of Frankfort, Ill., $25,000.

Two millions eight hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and thirty dollars in national bank currency were issued to the banks during the past week. The total amount now in circulation is nearly one hundred and fifteen millions.

The march from Petersburg to Burkesville by Grant will rank among the swiftest and most remarkable of the war. The distance is fifty-three miles, and the march was accomplished in two days and a half.

There have been larger marches by small commands, like that of Gen. Augur's brigade in April, 1862, which in one day, marched from Brashear City to within sight of Fort Bisseksburg, a distance of thirty miles and captured the city next morning, and like that of the 93d New York regiment, which in one day, to Gettysburg, marched thirty-two miles in twelve hours. But this movement of a vast army through a hostile country, almost impassable by mud is without precedent in the history of the rebellion.

Such of the patients in the hospital here as are able to bear removal are being sent North to make room for the large numbers of wounded arriving from the front. Within the last seven hours over one thousand have been received here and more on the way.

Five hundred and twenty rebel officers from the guard of Brigadier General Gibbon to Second Lieutenant, have reported to Provost Marshal Ingraham since the Army of the Potomac commenced its late movement. Over four hundred are expected to arrive from City Point to night.

On Thursday the President paid another visit to Richmond, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, Senators Sumner and Harlan, and others. The party visited various objects of interest, in making Libby Prison, and were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. Nearly all the inhabitants of the city were in the streets while and black, anxious to get a sight of the President. The enthusiastic greeting of the whites was almost as extravagant as that of the blacks. The latter appeared to be overwhelmed with joy, and gave vent to their feelings in the most extravagant manner, some of them hailing the President as a second Messiah. Hundreds fell on their knees, and with uplifted hands, "thanked God that Massa Lincoln had been sent to deliver them and their children from worse than Egyptian bondage."

An examination into the condition of the late Richmond by our authorities, showed a number of cases where parties were confined in loathsome cells for no greater offense that stealing a loaf of bread when in a starving condition. In such cases the prisoners have been discharged.

A letter was taken to the rebel Adjutant General, addressed to his wife at Columbus, Ga., has been intercepted. It is a perfect wail of despair. His wife had asked to come to Richmond and he answers, "that it would be unadvisable, as they could no hold the city; that Grant was stretching out for the communications to Richmond and would be able to seize and hold it." He says, That the President, Jeff Davis, becoming aware of the feeble tenure of the city by the rebels, had sent his family away on the preceding day. Mrs. Memminger, Mrs. Mason, wife of James M. Mason, had fled for safety to Halifax. Mrs. Lee, wife of Gen. Lee, was in Richmond and refused to go away. In conclusion he said "he hadn't a dollar in the world but Confederate money, which was worthless, and that starvation stared them in the face."

The steamer Red Jacket left the Sixth street wharf about 11 o'clock this morning with a number of distinguished persons on board who have been invited to accompany General Anderson to Fort Sumter to be present at the hoisting of the flag over the fort. The passengers will embark on the Arago at Fortress Monroe, and proceed with the invited parties from New York.

(By Western Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.

A notice is posted at the War Department that no passes to Richmond will be granted under any circumstances.

The body of General Winthrop, killed in front of Petersburgh, was brought up here to day.

Over five hundred rebel officers, of all grades, are now in the old Capitol prison. General Barlow and several other officers have been sent to Fort Delaware.

NEW YORK, April 8.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is believed Lee has succeeded in recrossing the Appottomax where it intersects the Lynchburg Railroad, a few miles west of Burkesville, and unfortunate Lieutenant Cook had the misfortune to be captured. Cook was a member of Liberty street M. E. Church, and leaves hosts of friends to mourn his untimely death. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

CONDEMNED HORSES.—General Ekin advertises auction sales of condemned horses, to take place in Baltimore on the 13th, 20th and 27th inst. These horses have only been condemned as unfit for cavalry service, and for farming and road purposes will prove good bargains to those who may purchase them. See advertisement.

ANOTHER HOTEL ROBBERY.—A stranger was robbed of $830 at the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday morning. The facts in the case are withheld for the present, in order not to interfere with the ends of justice.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS,

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Secretary M'Culloch's Letter.

We want no better proof that Secretary McCULLOCH'S has a sound head on his shoulders than his letter to Mr. CAREY, in another column. We accept with satisfaction the straightforward, common sense idea to which he gives utterance, that "the tariff policy is settled by our National debt," and that "the necessities of the Government will give to our manufacturing interests all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition." We thank the Secretary in the name of the great interests from which revenue is to be derived, for foreshadowing a policy which carried into practice, will enable the country to carry cheerfully the National Debt, while it marches firmly forward in the path of solid and enduring prosperity. Read the secretary's letter.

Negotiating Peace

It is said Mr. LINCOLN is in Richmond to negotiate, or in some way bring about peace. No one doubts the intentions of the President. But most men who reflect, must come to the conclusion, that, until Grant, who has shown himself to be a very capable negotiator, and SHERIDAN, who as special envoy has no equal, get through, it will be well enough not to start anything new. The country is pretty well satisfied, and it will require an expert hand to better matters. If GRANT needs help, he has SHERMAN within call. His powers of persuasion have been shown in the way he has coaxed the rebels out of their works and cities, all the way from Chattanooga to the last place he visited. With such commissioners at work, the President may rest content, as does the country.

The Whereabouts of Jeff.

Since he went under, JEFF. has not vouchsafed to his anxious friends the slightest indication of his whereabouts. It is said, however, that Mr. FRANK P. BLAIR, Senior, who claims certain advantages for guessing, believes that the sainted patriot will turn up at Augusta, Ga., and establish his government there, since one guess is about as good as another, we guess he won't, but will keep shady till he turns up in a more distant and safer place.

Trade with the South.

The success of our arms and the absolute certainty of the prospect, bring up the question of an early resumption of trade with the South. Peace will follow in the track of commerce and since the restraints for non-intercourse have in a good degree been removed, we see no reasons why trade, under reasonable restrictions, with certain of the more important points in the South, should not be resumed. Its value will not be in profits alone; the intercourse between the two sections will be instrumental to a degree that nothing else can be, in restoring harmony of feeling and action. Illustrations are to be found in the case of captured cities, where trade and the exchange of staples for necessaries have followed capture. The prospect of an early resumption of business relations is doing not a little in the North to shape the ideas of our people, as to what the policy for the Government should be towards the people of the South, for their political offenses? What can question that the influence will be reciprocal under liberal trade regulations. Having broken the power of the rebellion, what we want next and most is, to make the good feeling of the Southern people and a return to Union ways, so far as the changes incident to the events of the past four years will permit.

We believe the government will not fail to perceive the value of this agency, and that the time is near at hand when trade with certain points in the South will be resumed.

Amnesty to the Rebels.

We have good reasons to believe that President LINCOLN'S protracted visit to Richmond will probably eventuate in a Proclamation of amnesty. It is no longer questioned that Judge CAMPBELL and HUNTER, two of the Hampton Road's Commissioners, have had interviews with the President, at which they expressed the belief that a general amnesty would save not a remnant of the rebellion. It is scarcely probable Mr. LINCOLN will go so far as they wish. There are grave questions as to how or he can go without action by Congress; but an early Proclamation indicating the disposition of the Executive, and containing assurances of a humane policy toward the South, may be expected in a few days.

Sherman.

It is about time to hear from SHERMAN. It is said that on Saturday of last week, he commenced moving towards Weldon, with the view of forming a junction with GRANT south-west of Petersburg. Another understanding of his intention is a movement on JOHNSTON direct, with nearly double his force. The former movement would cause him to be heard from by this time; the latter would not necessarily. In either case, we do not question the intelligence will be eminently satisfactory.

TRUE TO THE LAST.—JEFF. when he ran away from Richmond took with him three hundred thousand dollars in gold, abstracted from the banks. The act was quite in keeping with the "situation." The annals of crime are not wanting in instances of great villains, who could trace their fate to pushing a degree too far in crime. JEFF. has undertaken to transport the gold with him to Georgia or Texas, with the view of escaping with it beyond pursuit. The attempt may prove his ruin. Three hundred thousand dollars in gold constitutes a temptation which few men on his route will be likely to withstand. He who plunders by the whole sale and attempts to escape with his booty is fair game for less or villains to operate on.

THAT FRENCH TOBACCO.—Our special correspondent in Richmond confirms the previous reports of the destruction of the tobacco of the French government, valued at about two millions of dollars in gold. Mr. SEWARD has been prevented from making good his word with the French government, that they should make their tobacco, so far as this particular tobacco is concerned, through the evident determination of the rebels to ignore their friends and to cut and defend them out of their pay for material aid and sympathy furnished them. LOUIS NAP. might indemnify himself in part by seizing the Louisiana property of JOHN SLIDELL, in the hands of Paris bankers, provided he can persuade that patient old government to relinquish a prior claim thereto.

IMPORTANT POSITION.—Hon. H. J. RAYMOND is spoken of in connection with the new revenue committee of the next House. Mr. R. will have few equals in that body. He has the ability to fill any station. The Committee referred to is a highly important one and destined to play an important part in our financial affairs. Mr. MORRILL'S letter clearly foreshadows his expectations concerning it, which are not destined to be realized, however, with a Chairman not in sympathy with the policy which he foreshadows as the basis of them. Mr. MORRILL and Mr. STEVENS are also mentioned for the position. We hope to see the place filled by one who comprehends the financial necessities and capabilities of the nation, and is committed to no free trade ideas.

ANNOYING, VERY.—The protracted absence of Mr. LINCOLN has occasioned great distress to the office seekers in Washington, many of whom, it is said, can neither obtain passes to see the President nor raise money enough to return home. These gentlemen think, no doubt, that in comparison with their business the affairs which engage Mr. LINCOLN'S attention are of but little consequence. It is hardly probable the President will hurry himself on their account. Were they in JEFF'S place, nobody would trouble himself to pursue. It is said the President will return in a few days. If he is wise he will send the office seekers to Old Capitol Prison.

THE ACCIDENT TO Mr. SEWARD.—Mr. Secretary SEWARD was to have left for Richmond, at the request of the President, the day succeeding that on which he received the injuries which seriously confined him to his bed. Improvement has finally set in, the confinement is never less than ——, is considered as serious was caused by the cessation of the reaction, leading to an oedematous state of the right side of the face. The President, Judge CAMPBELL, and others, the accident to Mr. SEWARD may be a change in important page in history. Could all the facts be known, there is no doubt it might be found to be the most unfortunate or fortunate of the eventful four years of war.

Lee and His Generals.

To confederates an enemy, beforetrial of strength with him, is a weakness, as if he may indulge negligence and lead to defeat. And to underrate him when vanquished, is not only a palpable injustice to him, but is also a depreciation of our own victory. The former error was committed both by the rebels and ourselves, in the contest of the contest. Into the latter, no one is likely to fall, after the able generalship and the severe conflicts of the four years of war. A single success is not sufficient, to establish the reputation of a General; nor should a single failure bring upon him the sentence of incompetency. A series of military transactions, involving offensive and defensive operations; embracing primary and subsidiary designs; immediate and remote consequences, is what tries the capabilities of a commander. If his criterion, he may be pronounced an able general, though ultimate success should not crown his efforts.

There has been a liberal concession of ability made to General LEE, throughout the North, ever since the war began. This has been the constant echo, to the adulatory acclamations which have resounded in his praise during the insurgents. He cannot complain that his opponents have underrated him. When we lately compared him with one of our best Generals, though not of the first three, we were conscious of uttering a sentiment not entirely in harmony with the popular opinion. Yet we thought we were doing him great credit in grading his ability on the same level with that of General MEADE. We named MEADE for the comparison, because with him General LEE had some frequently in competition, and always with the advantage resulting to the Union commander. LEE'S recent misfortunes are further developments of his character as a General. By the wonderful strategic ability of General GRANT, he has been forced to abandon his chosen ground, his impregnable defenses, and the boastful capital of his false government, and to commit his fortunes, and those of the Confederacy, to the desperate chance of a hasty flight. It is another testimony to the truth, that however great a General LEE is, he is not competent to cope with the adversary who confronts him. Strategic skill wormed him out of his stronghold, and valor vanquished him afterwards. His error in staying too long in Richmond was the consequence of GRANT'S policy; and his hasty and disordered abandonment of it was no less so on the whole, admitting him to be the ablest of rebel Generals, we cannot, in justice, but place him below many of his contemporaries.

It is instructive and interesting to notice the influence of a virtuous patriotism on the development of military ader and skill. In the beginning of the insurrection, a large proportion of the acting officers of the Government army were found to have been corrupted, and enlisted against the Union which they were sworn to maintain. The weight of that treachery seems to have hung, like the criminal's ball and chain, upon them. After the first flush of success, which from the nature of the case must always attend secret conspiracies, they have effected nothing that afforded the feebliest promise of attaining their purpose. They have but delayed the doom of their criminal enterprise. And much of this delay is justly attributable to the wise policy of our leaders, that was designed to make the catastrophe the more comprehensive and crushing to the rebellion. While our cause has brought men from the plow, the shop, the office, and ripened them into able commanders, the insurrection with only Government officers to start with, has produced only a meagre crop of second rate commanders. What great General has the rebellion developed among its adherents? What great achevement has it effected? What has General LEE done but defend his strongholds? His offensive movements have been disasters to him. And of his defenses, reaching from the Rappahannock to Richmond, a superior generalship has despoiled him.

"Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep."

This is the expressive title given to a fine steel engraving representing a child in the attitude of prayer—a sweet scene which cannot fail to make the publication universally popular. This suggestive and life like—awakens the sweetest sympathies—a silent educator of the heart. The sentiment of the engraving brings it home to thousands of hearths and hearts, and will secure eager purchasers. Issued by HOLTZMAN and engraved by WATTS. Mr. W. J. CLARK, of this city, is the general agent for Western Pennsylvania.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

OUR VICTORIES IN EUROPE.—The news of the capture of Richmond and the rout of LEE'S army, went out to Europe in the steamer of Wednesday, and in less than a fortnight London and Paris will be in a state of excitement only equalled by that of the great towns and cities of the States. There are thousands of patriotic hearts abroad that will receive the news with feelings of exultation that have never been strangers to them, and thousands of JOHN BRIGHT'S followers will make the welkin ring with their cheers. There is a class, and one of large proportions, that will not exult—those whose sympathy with the rebellion has caused them to largely invest in rebel bonds—the news from Europe, following that of LEE'S defeat in the course of our victories, will be of a stirring character.

THANKSGIVING IN OUR CHURCHES

Sermons by Revs. Drs. Douglas and Howard, Rev. W. A. Davidson and Rev. L. Naumberg.

The attendance at the several churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity yesterday was unusually large, and all seemed fully impressed with a deep sense of the duty they owed to the King of the Universe, for the mercies and blessings he has bestowed upon us as a people. The services were exceedingly appropriate in all the churches, so far as we could learn, the pastors having delivered thanksgiving sermons. It was our intention to have published brief sketches of these sermons, but lack of space forbids more than follows:

Divine Sovereignty—Ground of Rejoicing.

Rev. Dr. JOHN DOUGLAS, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, preached an eloquent sermon from the text—"The Lord reigneth; let the Earth rejoice."—Psalm 97:1. The reverend gentleman remarked that there was disposition on the part of some, who are not in sympathy with the nation in its present struggle, to ignore altogether the superintending Providence over the affairs of men and armies. Nebuchadnezzar, the proud King of Babylon, entertained a similar opinion. He did not believe that the Almighty had anything to do with rulers of nations. As he gazed upon the grandeur of Babylon on one occasion he exclaimed, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?" While these words of unbelief and pride were quivering on his lips, the Lord reduced him to the state of a beast of the field, in which state he remained until he acknowledged "That the Most High ruleth in the Kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

I. *The Divine sovereignty.* "The Lord reigneth." What a blessing that the Lord overrules all things. If the Czar, or Napoleon, or Francis Joseph, or any other ruler were supreme, there would be nothing but universal anarchy.

1. *He is the sovereign disposer of nations.* According to His will kingdoms rise and fall, empires wax and wane, nations live or die. He disposes of them wisely—righteously, in the exercise of his goodness, mercy and patience.

2. He is the sovereign disposer of the events which elevate or depress nations. He is their pillar of cloud and fire. He dwells in the burning bush and prevents it from being consumed. Why has our nation not been consumed by the fire of war which has raged furiously for about four years? Our text supplies the answer—"The Lord reigneth." It is difficult for any one to deny the superintending, overruling and preserving hand of God, for our nation has had abundant proof in the histories of Abraham, Israel, Moses, Daniel, the three Hebrew Children, David Marshal, David, Elijah, and many others whose biographies are recorded in the word of God. If Jehovah takes notice of individuals he cannot overlook nations. Look at the invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Spanish called it the Invincible Armada, but the Lord let loose the winds on the sea, and the vessels which composed it were scattered and shivered in pieces. In this Queen Elizabeth acknowledged the overruling and preserving providence of God, and caused a medal to be struck representing the Armada sinking in the background, and in the front the British fleet riding in triumph. Inscribed around it there was this inscription "*Afflavit Deus et dissipantur*"—"God blew with His wind and they were scattered."

We owe the glory to our Generals and soldiers for the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and putting the rebel army to rout, but we should ever acknowledge that Sheridan and Sheridan were agents in His hands.

God orders our affairs as well as our triumphs. "Where is God my Father and where the Lord hath not done it." Men can only do what God "hath determined should be done."

If God wishes the fall of a nation, He does not overlook the rise or fall of a nation. If he counts the hairs of the head, and takes care of them, he will take care of the head itself.

3. He is the Sovereign Disposer of the Events of War. It was not Grant, nor Sheridan, nor Lincoln, nor Stanton, that sovereignly disposed of the military events around Petersburg and Richmond. The Lord reigned there in vindication of the right. He had often said in words of light and truth, "Fear not, for I am with you." But as we exult in the successes which have crowned our arms during the past ten days, we should, in the language of Israel and many patriots, who have bared their breast in battle for the right, exclaim, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy glory, to Thy mercy, and to Thy truth be the praise."

The speaker then proceeded to consider the thing point: "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory." Referring to the efforts of our victorious troops to extinguish the flames which they found raging in Richmond upon their entrance, the speaker said here all vindictiveness was laid aside. This was a noble exhibition of charity which should pervade not the army only, but all our people, and then we shall show to the world that we are a Christian nation. Let us, then, cultivate this spirit in ourselves and encourage it in others. Let us remember that many widows are bearing the cross suffering unto dagonties, inflicted by cruel men, lifted up His voice in prayer for His murderers, saying, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." Let the same spirit actuate us—the same prayer be breathed by our lips. Thus shall we show forth the noblest of our patriotism and our religion.

The Enemy Bashed in Pieces.

There was a large congregation present in Liberty Street M. E. Church yesterday morning. After the usual preliminary exercises, Rev. Davidson announced his text:

Exodus, 15, 6: "Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power; Thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy."

After a few introductory remarks, the speaker said it was occasion in us, as a people, to offer praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for victory. He has done marvellous things for us. His right hand hath dashed in pieces the enemy. Richmond, the capital and strongest rebel city, has fallen into our hands. Grant, over that ruined but rescued city again proudly floats the flag of the Republic. Lee's army, which was the pride of the rebel cause, is now on the Peninsular of Liberty. Let us turn with sympathetic hearts to the thousands of hearth stones made desolate by the fearful ravages of war, and on whose brows sorrow has left her impress. Let our sympathy evince itself in deeds of love and charity. Let every measure for alleviating the distress of the wounded, and lightening the burden of the afflicted.

Let us in humble resignation bow to the flat of the Almighty in having sent us this awful but believing, however, that the same wisdom that has permitted the present terrible struggle, will in the end prevail to the good of the whole man, from the dawn of creation down to the present day, is also the main feature in these our present afflictions.

But out of the present conflict, which is destined to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it; so that the effulgent glories of the age we are living in, by being in a condition promptly to meet their engagements, may be enabled to reduce largely the expenses of the Government.

The latter object seems to be in the right train for accomplishment by the effective blows of our military and naval forces without any interruption of the progress of the country, and in the face of a daily increase of currency through the instrumentality of the national banks.

You seem to be apprehensive that the return to specie payments is to be effected by a contraction of Government issues, you say that, "in one thing all have been disposed to unite and that was that an early resumption was the cardinal point," &c. Such is not my policy, and that it was to be sought at whatsoever cost to the capitalists and working men of the country," A resumption of specie payments is with me a "cardinal point," because I believe that the specie basis is the only safe and healthy one for business. I am clearly of the opinion that the interests of capitalists and working men will be promoted by a return to it just as early as possible. More unwise than that which should attempt to accomplish it by such a curtailment of the currency as would prostrate or limit to a very small degree the interests upon the prosperity of which the Government depends for its revenue, and which cannot be broken down or severely depressed without depriving labor of its just reward.

The history of Wall street within the last ten days establishes the correctness of the opinion which I, another position I have frequently expressed, that the high price of gold was to be attributed in part, at least, to other influences than the volume of the currency, and seems to indicate that the paper circulation of the country which has been issued or secured by the Government has not been redundant. There is being increased, may appreciate nearly to the specie standard.

As the war draws to a close, and the restoration of the Union is no longer doubtful, gold and currency approximate rapidly to each other in their market value, and of course all those articles which were made to follow the former in its ascent must sympathize with it in its decline. This cannot be prevented by any action of the Treasury, even if the interests of the country required it. It might have been better for the country and the people that the decline of coin should have been more gradual than has been the case for the week or two past, but it is better that it should have come down as it has, than that it should not have declined at all.

It is understood, I believe, among those whose habits of personal indulgence lead them into protracted excesses, that "entering off" rapidly is a dangerous experiment; but dangerous as it may be, it is preferable to continued intoxication.

It does not follow, however, that because gold has declined from 185 to 146, and may possibly decline still lower, that prices generally will fall to the same extent; nor do I believe that any permanent decline which is likely to occur will impair the great interests of the country. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that when the specie standard is restored, or nearly reached, the same cause which affects the value of coin would have a tendency to produce the same effect upon the value of other things, there will be, to a considerable extent, stagnation and embarrassment; but as hostilities are now likely to terminate before speculation has resulted in large individual indebtedness, the transition is likely to be effected without the disasters which so many have apprehended.

The liabilities of the people are small, the circulating medium is so ample and so well secured, the resources of the nation are so vast, and our political future so brilliant, that the embarrassments which a change in the business of the country must bring about, will be but temporary, and the indications are now decided that by the time reconstruction is fairly commenced enterprise will be quickened into new life and with its integrity established, the only drawback upon the national prosperity, and the only stain upon the national escutcheon removed, the great republic will move forward again on its career of prosperity and honor, scarcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic rebellion as would have broken any other nation into ragments.

You will perceive, by the statement of the condition of the Treasury on the first instant, that the Government circulation has not been diminished. Whether, or to what extent, this circulation will be reduced depends upon circumstances that cannot now be clearly foreseen. I have been, and still am of the opinion, that it must be curtailed before a return to specie payment can be effected; but it cannot be denied that the course of the market for the past month has been such as to justify a reconsideration of the opinions which have been so generally entertained in relation to the inflation of the currency. The increased demand for money, which is the result of the diminution of individual credits, may not have been fully estimated, and it may turn out that no considerable reduction of paper circulation will be needed for the restoration of the specie basis. At all events, the Government will have no interest in retiring its direct issues, if the desired object can be obtained, within a reasonable time, without it.

That many valuable interests are to be permanently injured by a return to specie payments is hardly credible, and I cannot but think that your apprehensions of disaster to be manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, as the result of it, are without reasonable foundation.

The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by our national debt. The discussion of it, therefore, at the present time, is unnecessary. That the present tariff needs revision is undoubtedly true. This revision it will receive by the commission which is to be appointed to revise the revenue laws, from whose labors I anticipate the best results.

The necessities of the Government will give to our manufacturing interests all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition; and before the close of the present Administration I confidently expect to see those interest more prosperous than they ever have been. What recommendations I shall make to Congress upon the Tariff question I am not now prepared to say. I expect to be able to indorse the bill that shall be reported by the commission, and shall be disappointed if this bill does not harmonize with our foreign and internal duties, and produce a revenue which shall be sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and gradually reduce the principal, without being oppressive to the people.

In conclusion permit me to say that I see no cause for discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our financial resources are sufficient to carry it without embarrassment. While it would be foolish to call it a national blessing, it may be so managed as not to be a national calamity; and in the worst view that can be taken of it, it is a small matter in comparison with the inestimable value of the Union, in the maintenance of which it has been created.

I am, very truly, yours,

H. McCULLOCH.

Henry C. Carey, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED:

GALBRATH—This (Sabbath) afternoon, April 9th, at two o'clock, at her late residence, on Chatham st., No. 17, Mrs. ISABEL GALBRATH, aged 72 years.

Her last words were, "Let me go!" when, without a struggle, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.
Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Rare Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
O'Reilly's Old Rye Whiskey.
Pure Port Wine.
Our Medicinal Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased in bond from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vintry and unadulterated.
Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.
N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh24

ADAMS M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter
SCALES,
Jones Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron &c. apl6

RAILROAD FROM ALLEGHENY TO FREEPORT.—There will be a meeting of the friends of this project, at the Scott House, FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance is requested as important business will be presented by the Committee.
JOHN COPELIN,
FRANCIS KARNS,
HENRY PEARERTON,
J. C. LEWIS,
apl6 5t Committee.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals are invited for SINKING A SHAFT, for a Coal Mine, at the Eagle Mills, not less than two hundred feet. For particulars address
Dr. J. S. KING, Pittsburgh, or
DANIELS,
P. O. Box 766, Chicago, Illinois.
apl5-6t

THE CUZCO POTATO is, no doubt, the most reliable of several thousand sorts raised from the seed ball by Mr. Goodrich. It has yielded since 1858 one thousand and one fold, and crops raised here (without one rotten potato) outyielded that eastern 7-fold on same land.
Orders with the money, promptly filled at $5 per barrel, $1.75 per bushel. No charge for packages or shipping. ISAAC HEATH & CO.,
ap18 2t Uniontown, Pa.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in accordance with the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," that the stockholders of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, at a general meeting held the day have voted in favor of becoming such an association, and that the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the shares has been obtained, as required by the laws of the United States.
M. M. MURRAY,
ap10-6t Cashier.

GOLD AT PAR!—In view of the early resumption of specie payments, our cards imperishable Gold Pencil Case Celebrated Magic Time Observer, combination watch, will be sold at gold prices in greenbacks.
The "Magic" has received flattering editorial notices from nearly 300 papers, and is pronounced the "perfection of Mechanism," being a cunning or open face, or ladys or gentleman's watch combined, with self winding machinery. All advertisements left there will be carefully attended to.
The merchants of Pittsburgh and others will find it to their interest to make use of our columns as a medium of reaching the Germ business.
The "Freedom's Friend" has the largest circulation of any German paper published in this city, which is proven by the fact that the Legal Letter Lists of Pittsburgh, Allegh'y City and Birmingham, are published in this paper.
JAS. BAUER & CO.,
ap8 Pubhers and Proprietors.

COAL FLATS, FOR SALE, TWO NEW COAL FLATS—Cheap. Enquire of JACOB MENGUS, Pilot on Towboat Arrow, or at MELLON & BROS., OIL OFICE, below the Connellsville Railroad Depot. ap8

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 184 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HEGGER, 321 Liberty-st.
Dirors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsgh.
ADAM REINEMAN,
C. ERZCH WERTS. Cleo. O. ap19

REFINED & UGRS.
60 bbls. Refined Sugar, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. E. JONES & CO.
ap20 Water street

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice if desired, when goods are sold. [mrs] JAS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States.
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.
The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
dec31-3m

SPECIAL NOTICE!

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. Government Depositary.
PITTSBURGH, February 23d, 1865.
This Bank is authorized to receive money, PAYABLE AT TEN DAYS NOTICE. (after thirty day's,)
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
And furnish the Depositor with Hon. F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer's certificates for same.

It is no this *new* and *desirable* arrangement will meet with th favor of the entire community, and as the advantage of obtaining 6 per cent. interest on money, payable as above, commends itself, we trust a large demand of money will be obtained for the Government.
JAMES O'CONNOR, President.
ALLEN DUNN, Cashier.
fe23-1f

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, February 22d, 865.
Having been appointed SPECIAL AGENT for
JAY COOKE,
U. S. AGENT FOR 7-30 LOAN,
We offer this desirable investment in sums to suit purchasers. The Notes are in sums of $50, $10, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and are transferable on August 15th, 1867, into a 5-20 Gold Bond AT PAR.
These desirable securities are selling at therate of four millions of dollars per day, and in a very short time will be *at a premium.*
☞ To Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, and all who purchase to sell again, a liberal Commission will be paid in Cash.
It is hoped every one will invest in this highly desirable, safe and profitable security.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
ALLEN DUNN, Cashier.
feb4-tf

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1865.
NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers
CURRENCY AT PAR.
By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.
By order of the Board.
ALLEN DUNN, Cashier.
fe1-tf

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.
After years of experimenting and silent study these machines have been brought to standard of perfection BARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.
THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,
Are very strongly constructed, and ill LAST A LIFETIME.
The labor required to run them is ver trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.
A child can easily operate and adjus them for the different kinds of work.
They will readi y knit
Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,
and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, desired. They are designed for making
SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
CARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIFETS,
SCARFS, &c.
Their capacities are such that they nit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.
More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.
The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.
They will make tight or open such, plain, ribbed or fancy.
They are capable of making greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.
Young men desirous of curing a means of earning a livelihood will find nothing as certain of furnishing without fail, a profable employment, as one of these Machines.
To Publishers of ewspapers.
One-half of the amount of machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.
For further information call at the SALESROOM,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or address, with stamp, for Culars and Samples of Knitting.
E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent.
For the States of Pennsylvan, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland ap10-18t

REMOVAL—
THE OFFICE OF THE
FREEDOM'S FRIEND AND COURIER,
(GERMAN PAPER,)
Has been remed to the
DISPATCH BUILDING,
Nos. 67 and 68 Fifth street.
Our business office is on the second floor of the building, in the "Dispatch" Counting-room, where we will be happy to meet the unmeasfriends and patrons of the "Freedom's Friend and Courier." All advertisements left there will be carefully attended to.
The merchants of Pittsburgh and others will find it to their interest to make use of our columns as a medium of reaching the Germ business.
The "Freedom's Friend" has the largest circulation of any German paper published in this city, which is proven by the fact that the Legal Letter Lists of Pittsburgh, Allegh'y City and Birmingham, are published in this paper.
JAS. BAUER & CO.,
ap8 Pubhers and Proprietors.

REMOVAL.
DAV. CRAWFORD,
Commission Merchant in Pig Metal, Blooms, &c.,
Has removed his office from No. 127 Water street to corner of Wood and First streets, over People's National Bank.
The Iron Commission business carried on in all its branches.
Cash advances made—consignments solicited.
Refers to the manufacturers of the city. ap7 3m

J. O. BAKER, ... R. P. SMITH, ... S. B. CARR.
NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,
No. 297 LIBERTY street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. ap7-1y

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the stock of the Pittsburgh Academy of Music will be opened at the office of P. R. Mertz, 18 Wood street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at which time and place, one or more of the Commissioners named below will be in attendance. Two dollars and fifty cents per share (or 25 cents) payable at time of subscription.
P. R. MERTZ,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
GEO. H. HOGEMAN,
HENRY M. MURRAY,
W. P. WEYMAN.
ap4 2w Pittsburgh, April 3d, 1865.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO.,
Will please take notice that the fourth instalment of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE is now due, and will be received at the Treat Company, Diamond, Allegheny. Union National Bank, corner Fourth and Market streets, or at the office of the Company, No. 19 Irwin street. Certificates for stock can now be had at their office. C. BERINGER, Secretary.
ap7-1w

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—The Directors of the "MASS MINING COMPANY," of Pittsburgh, have levied an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April payable to the Treasurer, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest added after that date.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1865. ap1-1m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States.
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan.
The Popular Loan of the People
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
mh29 1f JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levi on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 Note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " $500 "
20 " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " $3000 "
Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is
THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb1-d&w-1m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Pa. Designated Depository United States.
Quarterly Report, April 3d, 1865.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,464,066 74
U. S. Bon's	450,000 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent.	479,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	200,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	273,888 36
Bills of solvent State Banks	22,263 00
Cash Items and Remittances	17,511 20
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense Account	9,210 00
	$2,950,939 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	300,000 00
Due to Banks	227,963 19
Due Treasurer of the United States	354,229 15
Due Depositors	1,695,035 72
Dividends unpaid	25 00
Internal Revenue Tax Account	2,453 72
Profit and Earnings	40,836 27
	$3,950,939 37

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
ap7-3t JOHN D. SCULLY,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

Library Hall.

The annexed list of subscriptions shows that this project is not likely to drop for want of appreciation, and is a new proof of what we already know, viz that no city in the Union is more liberal than Pittsburgh to any object which commends itself worthily to the judgment of the people. We are informed that the city has as yet been very imperfectly canvassed, and that the list may be doubled with a very moderate effort on the part of the committees. We are glad to print these names, as a part of the memorable record of these wonderful years of unexampled generosity in behalf of humanity, patriotism, and education during the time of war, and hope we will be furnished with the remainder of the list when the books shall be closed.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.	$3,000	Eaton, Macrum & Co.	500
Wm Phaw	2,000	Wm McCully & Co.	500
A & W R Nimick	2,000	Robert Dalzell	500
Felix R Brunot	1,000	Chas C Mellor	500
N Holmes & Sons	2,000	Davis, Clarke & Co.	500
Wm T Aw	2,000	Joseph Albree	500
Thos S Clarke	3,000	Thos Bakewell, Jr	500
Graff, Bennett & Co.	2,000	Chas L Caldwell	500
James Parks, jr	2,000	W S Haven	500
David E Parks	1,000	R M Palmer	500
Loyd & Beach	2,000	James B Scully	500
Jones & Laughlin	2,000	W M Darlington	500
Geo W Cass	1,000	A Bradley	500
Jno Moorhead	1,000	Jno A Caughrey	500
G W Haliman	1,000	R C Loomis	500
G A Berry	1,000	Miller & Ricketson	500
Thos A Scott	1,000	Isaiah Dickey	500
White, Orr & Co	1,000	Thos H Rabe	500
Isaac Jones	1,000	John Dunlap	500
John Watt	1,000	Springer Harbaugh	500
Wm Wade	1,000	Wm G Johnston	500
James McAuley	1,000	Jas M Cooper	500
Mrs M B Jackson	1,000	A S Bell	500
Wm Dilworth, Jr	1,000	C Arbuthnot	500
D A Stewart	1,000	Wm T Shannon	500
David Ritchie	1,000	Chas Hays	500
S M Kier	1,000	John Scott	500
Wm M Ewing	1,000	S S Fowler	500
Jas Reese	1,000	Jos Plummer	500
Weyman & Bros	500	Walt. P Marshall	500
H M Atwood	500	S H Hartman	500
Robt C Aibree	500	Jo Smith	500
Richard Hays	500	D M Smith	500
Wm Morrison	500	R C Gray	500
E Rahn	500	J E McClune	500
Florence Kramer	500	J J Houston	500
D M Book	500	H L Bollman	500
R G Hazlett	500	Stein Schwartz	500
Chas J Clarke	500	Oliver & W L McClintock	500
W P Woodridge	500	Jas B Lyon & Co	500
McElroy, Dickson & Co	500		

MANCHESTER COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A regular meeting of Manchester Council was held Tuesday evening, April 4th. Members present—Messrs. Hutchinson, Harper, Kirk, Miller, Phelps and Burgess Spratt. The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee on Annexation reported progress, which, on motion, was received and the committee continued.

The Committee on Ordinances presented an ordinance for the better protection of streets lanes and alleys, and to prevent nuisances incurred from ponds of water collected for want of proper drainage, which was adopted.

A petition was presented to Council from the property holders on Washington street, signed by some twenty-eight unnamed, asking a repeal of an act passed in Council at last meeting in regard to the grading of said street, which, on motion, was referred to Street Committee.

The report of the Wharf Master was presented as follows:

20 coal flats, 50c	$15 00
18 canal boats, 50c	9 00
5 steamboats, $1	5 00
96 barges, 50c	48 00
Wharfage of Gilfillan & Trimble	2 50
Wharfage of Aeschleman	8 15
Wharfage of Hutchinson	12 76
Wharfage of A. & D. D. Patterson	3 17
Wharfage of Phelps, Park & Co	5 42
Wharfage of J. & G. Frazier	21 37
Cash to Treasurer, May 6	$17 00—$127 20
Cash to Treasurer, Aug. 19	25 00
Cash to Treasurer, Jan. 30, 1865	17 00
My bill	63 00—$122 60
Balance due the Borough	$5 80

Manchester, February 1, 1865.

On motion the letting of the wharf was referred to Wharf Committee.

An ordinance fixing for the Borough tax for the year 1865, was presented and adopted.

W. B. Ross, Chairman of Relief Committee, presented the following report:

To the Burgess and Council of the borough of Manchester, We, the undersigned members of the Relief Committee for said borough, report the following to be a correct statement of the amount of funds collected and disbursed since the 24th of December, 1862:

Amount received from tax collector	$1,869 47
" " County Commissioners	400 00
Total	$2,269 47
Amount paid out as per vouchers	2,062 57
Balance on hand	$197 90

In addition to the above balance on hand there is about one hundred and thirty-eight dollars yet on the duplicate which is collectable, making the whole amount of funds to meet the coming demands $335 90, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. Ross,
G. W. Motherall,
Isaac Stewart,
Committee.

April 4, 1865.

The Committee would recommend the levying of a tax the present year of five mills on the dollar of the valuation for relief of soldiers families.

W. B. Ross,
W. H. Brown,
G. W. Motherall,
Isaac Stewart,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the present Relief Committee were continued, and a vote of thanks tendered them for prompt attendance to their duty during the last year.

An ordinance for levying and collecting a relief tax in the borough of Manchester for the year of 1865 was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Clerk was authorized to have duplicates made out for the taxes levied, including bounty, relief and borough.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the Treasurer, in conjunction with the Finance Committee, was instructed to ascertain on what terms they can negotiate a loan of $3,500 to lift the floating debt of the borough.

On motion adjourned.

JONES' FERRY COMPANY.—The books of subscription to the Jones' Ferry Company, the only ferry company chartered by the late legislature to ply in our waters, will be opened this morning, at ten o'clock, on the wharf boat, Monongahela river, and for four days thereafter will be open at No. 82 Fourth street. The capital stock of the Company is to be $5,000, in shares of $50 and $100. Within the past four years the receipts at Jones' Ferry have doubled, and they will now pay twenty per cent. on the investment.

FOR IDAHO.—Seven first-class mechanics of Pittsburgh left the city on Saturday, on the steamer David Watts, bound for Idaho, taking with them the requisite machinery to pursue gold and silver mining. These men are industrious and enterprising, and will no doubt become wealthy and useful citizens of the Territory.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being compleat in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 16 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Dyeing, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. 0c29-1y

PUBLIC SALE.

THE BURGETTSTOWN STOCK CO.

Will sell on SATURDAY, 15th April, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., their celebrated English Imported Stallion, the BLUE ROYAL, to the highest bidder. Terms made easy. apr6-7t

ASTROLOGY.—Ladies and gentlemen are you in trouble, wronged, or deceived, or your fondest hopes blasted, go to Madame DEVILLE'S, at the Scott House, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way. From No. 25 (for one week only,) and get your fortune told. In Love, Money or Business. She will never known to fail, and often bring together husband and wife, maid and lover, that have long been separated. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1 00.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILLIPS & BEST Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm may be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business.

W. M. PHILLIPS.

Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—m28-3w

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, as I work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth ward between Meadow and Harrison streets Pittsburgh. de30-6m

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin from which I will receive 1 supply 4 weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

For sale by WM. RAGALEY,
mh16-tf 123 Wood street.

FOR SALE—

A PORTABLE ENGINE,

For OIL PURPOSES, with six inch cylinder and twelve inch stroke, tubular boiler, nearly new; all in good order. Can be seen on steamboat Newsboy, now lying at the Pittsburgh wharf, on the Allegheny river. apr7-1w

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON

Re-engagement for five nights only of the popular actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON!

THIS (Monday) EVENING, the great German five act play, entitled

FANCHON, THE MERRY CRICKET.

Fanchon Vivieux, the little cricket....Ettie Henderson
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
In active preparation, "Kathleen Mavourneen" "Salad Queen" and "Streets of New York."

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to having their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and save the exclusive use of the same. 1m26-1y

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN

CONCERT HALL,

SATURDAY, April 8th—"London by Night."
MONDAY, April 10th—"Temperance."
TUESDAY, April 11th—"Fact and Fiction."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of the day of Lecture, at the Library Rooms.

There will be no reserved seats Saturday evening. There is 20 cents Reserved seats to others than holders of season tickets, 25 cents extra.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
W. B. EDWARDS,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
Lecture Committee.

apr6

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,696,385 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	180 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	2,873 28
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864	15,342 59
	$2,089,561 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$902,588 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	209,181 74
Due by Bank (special), payable in gold	8,189 45
Gold and silver Coin in Vault of Bank	22,920 29
Real Estate (from Banking House)	25,000 00
Drafts and Checks	46,457 79
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,141 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	
U. S. 5 20 Gold Bonds	662,671 50
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,561 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified, Alex. Brush, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
apr4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH
AND
McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and SARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Flat Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. HAMMER,	W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER,	W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.	

fe24-eod-1f

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired af or, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel.
Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel.
Axles, Springs, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
Best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER street.

ap8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FT. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared payable, free of government tax, on and after April 15th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

By order of the Board,

mh29-t&p17 P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR

ABENDROTH BROS.

Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Tees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions.

For sale at No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL.

In course of construction, one 6 by 14; one 7 by 14, and one 7 by 20 inch, OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE or FLUE BOILERS.

For sale at M. DAUGHADAY & CO.'S,
ap4 Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pa.,
Pittsburgh, April 5th, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this office until the 7th inst., inclusive, for the replacing and repairing the wooden superstructure of the bridge over Deer Creek, on the Pittsburgh and Freeport Road, in Indiana township. Particulars on application.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

ap-6td&2w] HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1865.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

The Stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh on the second WEDNESDAY, 12th day of April at 12 o'clock, p. m.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 8th to Monday the 17th of April.

By order of the Board,

ap8-4t E. WETHERELL, Secretary.

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins HALL,

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $12.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $12 and up to $80.....12½ prs.hare.
Oil Stocks selling at $80 and over.....¼ of 1 per ct.

WANTED.

WANTED—TEN GOOD WHITE MEN TO do work in a DINING ROOM, in a hotel in this city. Apply to J. D. EGAN,
ap10 3t 41 Sixth street, below Smithfield.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as HEAD BOOK-KEEPER, in some well established business house in this city—has had much experience. Best of references and security given. Address box 342, Pittsburgh Postoffice. ap7 3t

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the new and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid life-like picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10-1w&4t

WANTED—A MASTER CARPENTER to take charge of the repairs and superintend the erection of new buildings, planing of machines, &c. To one fully competent and accustomed to the management of hands, a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Address by letter, giving name, age, reference and salary expected.

THE PENNA. SALT MANUF'G COMPANY,
ap7-6t Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa.

WANTED—A situation as traveling agent for a manufacturing establishment in Pittsburgh, by a middle aged man, who is well acquainted east and west and in the adjoining counties, or in fact not a large amount of custom and trade, would take either a salary or commission on sales. Address "WANTED," Commercial office. ap7

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.
ap4-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employments will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ap27-8m 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap22-1y.

CHAS. R. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se6 PITTSBURGH.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341 COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS! for sale by Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cocoaine, Carbolate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, consisting of Diamond Rings, &c., amounting to over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be known what you will receive. During the months ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co., purchased the largest quantities of Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods ever purchased in this country, one hundred and ninetieth Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. We shipped a few of the many avorable "opinions of the press."—"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Ocean Times, Post Waiter, March 6th, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Local American, Attleboro, Mass., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent Warren, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are of real value, and represented to be."—Times, Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Whitley Democrat, Columbia City, Ind., Nov. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 29, 1864.

Splendid list of articles—all to be sold for each. 2,500 gilt Gold Hunting-case Watches, $40 to $150; 2,000 Ladies Gold and Enamelled Hunting-case Watches; 2,000 Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $25 to $70; 2,000 Diamond Rings, $50 to $100; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $30; 3,000 Gold Opera Glasses, $10 to $30; 3,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10; 2,000 Diamond Pins; Diamond Studs, Ear Drops, $5 to $20; 2,000 Jet and Gold Breastpins, $4 to $10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $6; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 2,000 Mosaic Pins, $4 to $8; 2,000 Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 2,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 2,000 Gold Hair Diamond Breast Pins, $2 50 to $10; 2,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, $2 50 to $6; 4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides, $2 50 to $10; 3,000 Pearl Opera Glasses, $10 to $30; 3,000 Florentine Opera Glasses, $10 to $30; 3,000 Stone Sets, &c., $5 to $8; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $6; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $4 to $20; 2,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $4 to $20; 2,000 Gents' Toothpicks, Crosses, &c., $2 to $4; 4,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings, $2 50 to $10; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings, $2 50 to $10; 10,000 Plain and Fancy Band Rings, $2 50 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $5 to $10; 5,000 Silver Cased and Drinking Cups, $5 to $10; 5,000 Silver Castors, $15 to $50; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets $20 to $40.

Address T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Grand Gift Distribution, subject to the following conditions: Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then have the option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry or Jewelry for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth. There are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. mh31-1m

SCHAUB'S RUN

Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock, $100,000.

Working Fund, $20,000.

PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE, $1 00.

The property of this Company is situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Eighty-three acres in fee simple, on the east side of the Allegheny River, in Cranberry township, nearly all of which tract is flat and adapted for boring. It lies in immediate proximity to several Wells now producing.

The character of the above Territory, situated as it is, in the centre of what is known as the "Great Oil Basin," should commend itself to the attention of those who wish to invest in Oil stocks, as the territory is unsurpassed by any as a basis for an honorable and energetic Oil Company.

Twenty Thousand Shares subscribed before the books were opened to the public.

The books are now open to receive subscription, and will remain open for twenty days, unless the stock is sooner subscribed for at

HERRON & CO'S,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets,
L. KLAUSER,
No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny City.
W. R. MCCLINTOCK,
mh30-2w No. 96 Federal street, Allegheny City.

GOOD CHANCE
For a Coal & Oil Company.

Valuable Coal Lease for Sale.

The lease of the Coal in about 200 acres of Land, with about 70 acres in fee, lying in front on the Ohio River, about five miles below Beaver, giving ready access to the river where there is a good landing and plenty of water for boats at all seasons of the year. There are wells now being sunk on both sides of this land, and Oil has been struck on Raccoon Creek, less than a mile from it.

The lease is unusually favorable in its terms, and will be sold low.

For particulars and draft of the property apply to

W. A. McCLUNG,
apr2 2w 63 Wood Street, Up Stairs.

FIRST PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets.
mh31

TOBACCO.

Spun Roll,	Rough and Ready,
Navy lbs. and ½ lbs.,	Bright Pounds,
Fives Lump,	Diamond Twist, etc., etc.

For sale at R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe25

PRODUCE—

1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe22 141 Water street.

SEWING MACHINES,

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 152 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST ATHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se05-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and S. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN..... S. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield st.
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 63 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

SOUTH & ROSS.
ap3

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold on reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
148 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

WILL

Restore and Promote the Growth OF

HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a head of hair again, but by the use of this valuable restorer he has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle. For sale at FULTON'S Drug store,
mh7-Haw Fifth street.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	RASPS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have ntly in store. ja28 3m

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS. ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS. MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1855. DIARIES FOR 1855.

FOLIOS AND STATIONERY. FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS. POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, Opposite Postoffice. PITTOCK'S, Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to. mh31

FOR SALE—

200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
80 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugars.
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oc2 1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut Wood side,
de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira R. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay on the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA R. McVAY,
ja30-1f Treasurer.

PRODUCE—

50 bbls. Green Apples
3 " Flaxseed;
4 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja28 Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
SHEETS,
cor. Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.
fe7-1f

DRY GOODS

GREAT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

STILL CONTINUED AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

CALICOS for 12½ sold formerly at 25 cents.

Do.	" 19	"	27½ "
Do.	" 22	"	45 "
Do.	" 25	"	50 "

MUSLINS in proportion.

A large stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS closing out cheap.

Now is the time to buy as goods are now at the lowest point. ap8

LARGE

STOCK

NEW

SPRING

DRY

GOODS.

Decidedly

CHEAP.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

mh15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEAD GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS, BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

SPRING 1865.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now in store a full stock of
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
AMERICAN DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHAWLS AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND LINENS,

Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. mh16-1m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no28 84 Wood street.

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARE..... S. M'CANDLESS

WIL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS ARMY

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

Cannon Roar and Bonfires Burn.

THE RAIN POURS DOWN IN TORRENTS.

Speeches, Music and Song

Everybody Awake--Houses Illuminated

Official news of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army to Gen. U. S. Grant, on Sunday, was received at this office at half-past nine o'clock last night, and was immediately bulletined. At that hour the rain was pouring down in torrents, and but few pedestrians were to be seen upon the streets. The news, however, spread with great rapidity; Bengal lights were burned from the windows of the COMMERCIAL, bonfires raged on the streets, rockets sent up, and before ten o'clock thousands of people had assembled in front of our office. Shortly after an impromptu meeting was organized on the post office steps, which was briefly addressed by W. W. Alexander and Senator Graham. At the conclusion of the speeches, Toerge's brass band appeared on the ground, when the crowd formed in procession, and marched to the Monongahela House, where Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick delivered a brief, eloquent and patriotic speech. He concluded his remarks by moving that the meeting adjourn to meet everywhere, and stated that if the meeting would place him in command he would march them all over Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and wake every man, woman and child in the two cities. This proposition was assented to and Colonel Kirkpatrick took his place at the head of the jubilant crowd, and assisted by Hon James L. Graham, led them down Water to Wood, up Wood to Fourth, down Fourth to Liberty, thence across Hay to Penn street, up Penn street to the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson. Here the procession was halted, and Mr. Kirkpatrick announced to them that Mrs. H. was the first to illuminate her house on the reception of the news, and that she was the worthy mother-in-law of Secretary Stanton. Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Hutchison and her noble son-in-law, after which the procession moved up to the residence of ex-Governor Johnston, who had, like all his neighbors along Penn street heard the good news and illuminated their houses. In obedience to the calls of the crowd, the Governor appeared upon the steps and made one of his happiest speeches. He conducted by proposing three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, the man who through evil and good report had stood firm at his post and piloted the ship of state safely through the storm of rebellion to the haven of victory and peace. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnston's speech, Hon. James L. Graham was called, and made a few remarks. He closed by saying that as the Sabbath was just about closing, he would lead them in singing the Doxology.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which amid the drenching rain, in the open street, was rendered in grand style.

The meeting then crossed the street and gave three cheers for Mrs. John M. Kirkpatrick, which brought the Colonel out in another speech, during which he insisted that the combined powers of the world could not dissolve the American Union. The meeting then took up the line of march for Allegheny City to wake up the people on that side of the river. Arrived at the residence of that eloquent and patriotic divine, Rev. Dr. Howard, the procession halted, and in obedience to a call he came forward and made an eloquent speech, and delivered an impressive and appropriate prayer. The procession proceeded to the residence of Hon. Thomas M. Howe, who made one of his very best speeches, speaking in glowing terms of the achievements of our Union army, and congratulated his audience upon the speedy prospects of peace. Mayor Morrison and Col. Charles Clark were in turn serenaded, and responded in eloquent speeches; after which the meeting returned to Pittsburgh and adjourned.

At half-past ten o'clock, at which hour the news of Lee's surrender reached Major Joseph Kuap, of the Fort Pitt Foundry, thirteen guns were fired, which consumed all the powder on hand. Soon, however, another supply was obtained, and the firing kept up until morning. The various fire bells in the city were rung during the night, and as the procession passed the Gerard House a volley of musketry was fired from the windows. Every body was awake, and all along the line of procession the windows were filled with fair and loyal women who waved their handkerchiefs in token of their joyous feelings upon so glorious an occasion.

Among the many who took an active part in getting up the demonstration, and also in the procession during its its long march through mud and rain, the indefatigable John W. Pittock deserves special mention. To him and a few others were the people indebted for the display of Bengal lights, rockets, chasers, torpedoes bonfires, &c.

From the Post-office window was displayed a handsome banner bearing the inscription, "Victory, Lee surrenders to Grant; Union," and a transparency on which the shield of a jubilant people are still heard upon the streets.

Celebration in Allegheny City

Illumination and Display of Fireworks,

Eloquent and Patriotic Speeches,

Men, Women and Children Jubilant.

On Saturday evening the loyal citizens of Allegheny celebrated the recent victories achieved by the Union army by a grand public demonstration. At dusk, the proceedings were inaugurated by a magnificent display of fireworks, at the Federal street entrance to City Hall, and in a short time nearly every window on Federal and Ohio streets was brilliantly illuminated. Some of the displays were beautiful, and reflected great credit upon their originators. City Hall appeared to be the centre of attraction. All the windows were illuminated, and upon the Federal street front was a large transparency bearing the following inscriptions:

"Thanks to the brave men who fought our battles."

"Thanks to the people who gave us the volunteers."

"Thanks be to God who gave U. S. the victory."

About seven o'clock, several thousand persons, (a large proportion of whom were ladies,) had assembled around the hall, when an outdoor meeting was organized by calling Mayor Morrison to the chair, and appointing Gen. Wm. Robinson, Hon. T. M. Howe, Maj. Sample and John F. Jennings Vice Presidents. The reporters of the press acted as Secretaries. Patriotic addresses were then delivered by Hon. Thomas Howe, Hon. Samuel L. Graham, Hon. Robert McKnight and H. C. Mackrell, Esq., which were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. Smith's Allegheny Brass Band was in attendance, and at intervals discoursed most excellent music. Prof. W. H. Sieber's club, which so electrified a great celebrity last fall, was reorganized on the occasion, and sang a number of patriotic songs. The meeting throughout was extremely enthusiastic, and the demonstration was a decided success. During Mr. Mackrell's remarks, a telegram was handed by a dispatch bearer, but through the interference of the police no soldier was elected from the crowd, and order restored. This was the only thing that happened to mar the festivities of the occasion. About ten o'clock the meeting adjourned, after prolonged cheers for the army and navy.

A number of the residents on the hill above Allegheny, in Reserve township, illuminated their houses, which added much to the beauty of the scene. The scene in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge was brilliant beyond expression. The dome which surmounts the stately residence of that staunch and loyal patriot, General Wm. Robinson, was illuminated and from its great height shed its light for squares around. As this was the first time that ever Allegheny City undertook to get up a demonstration of her own account, too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who organized it, nor the loyal citizens who so promptly aided them in getting up a grand and creditable a display. Pittsburgh and Allegheny, like Grant and Sherman, are hosts within themselves, and can get up grand celebrations when they chose to do so, and when united can surpass other cities of far greater pretensions.

GRAND CONCERT IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.—A grand concert was given by the Temperanceville Singing Society, under the direction of W. G. Barnes, on Friday evening last, which was well attended, and everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. Following was the order of exercises: How beautiful in Z on Class; Amelia Waltz, violin, Noble; Gaily Launch, Quartette; The Cold Sexton, solo, Purdy; Forest Birds, Mrs. Ballentine and Sprung and Messrs. Sprung and Kearns; Two Merry Girls, duet, Misses Loy and Arnold; Death of Warren, solo, Barnes; Sword of Bunker Hill, Quartette; "And it shall come to pass," Class; Tramp, Tramp, solo and encores, Miss Arnold; Linger not, darling, Quartette; Great is the Lord, Class; Larboard Watch, duet, Robertson and Barnes; Cradle Song, by Gottschalk, Miss Loy; Yankee Doodle, with variations, Noble; Oh! how I love my Mountain Home, Misses Loy and Arnold; Tempest, solo, Robertson; Duet, Flowers and Lawson; Ha, Ha! We've Stem'd the Stream, Quartette; My Mother's Dear, Quartette; Glorious Chorus, from the "Bohemian Girl;" When the worn Spirit, Class.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—Concert Hall was crowded Saturday evening by an intelligent and fashionable audience, to hear the popular lecturer, John B. Gough, descant upon "Lights and Shades in London." Mr. Gough in this lecture gives a far more accurate idea of life in London and the habits of its people than could be derived from the perusal of many volumes. We need not say how the audience were pleased with it, but we was frequently vociferously applauded during its delivery. His peroration relative to the strife of State outriding the storm of rebellion was a graphic and eloquent picture, and was rapturously applauded. To night, Mr. Gough will give his great lecture on "Temperance."

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TRANSACTIONS APRIL 8, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81	107 03	108 00
U. S. 5-20's	107 25	108 00
U. S. 10-40's	91 00	.....
U. S. Certificates	98 87	.....
Allegheny County 5's	.....	75 00
Monongahela Insurance Co.	.....	42 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	.....	10 00
Cleveland Railroad Stock	65 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	6 50
Mech'ts' and Manufact'rs Bank	.....	75 00
Daizell	5 75	.....
Columbia Oil Co	55 00	.....
Fleming & Blood Farm	2 00	.....
Culbertson	.....	1 75
Phillips	.....	4 00
Eldorado	.....	1 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 25	.....
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 00
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	90
Merchants'	.....	50
Ritchie	.....	55
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	.....	1 80
Ohio Valley	.....	1 95
Paxton	.....	4 50
Reno	.....	1 20
Central Basin	.....	1 05
Fourth ward Allegheny Bonds	.....	90
Phœnix	.....	1 00
Tubner	.....	1 20
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 75

REPORTS OF SALES.

100 shares Central Basin ..... 1 05 .....

SATURDAY, April 8—P. M.

The aggregate sales of the week at the Peoples' Stock Exchange do not show an amount equal to many of the evenings of the previous weeks. It has been, however, one of the most eventful events in the history of our country. Everything has been very properly subordinated to a general rejoicing over the glorious news; and the near approach of peace has caused a pause in the stock market, and transactions of course are confined to a very few at present, hardly sufficient to indicate prices. Saturday evening there was a very slim audience on 'Change, and quite a dullness and lack of interest pervaded the room. Only 650 shares of oil stocks were sold, and these at prices very low, viz:

100	shares Fleming & Blood	$1 95
200	do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	80
200	do Western Pennsylvania	2 50
200	do Horseneck	1 00

—The bids and offerings on the general list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	$90 00	.....
Monongahela Insurance	42 00	.....
Merch'ts' and Manufact'rs' Bank	75 00	.....
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 75	.....
Caldwell and Philadelphia	5 00	6 00
Central Basin	95	1 10
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	95	1 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	80	90
Columbia	50 00	65 00
Gilfillan's Run	.....	2 00
Daizell	5 00	.....
Duck Creek	.....	18 00
Duck Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Eldorado	.....	1 00
Federal	.....	4 00
Great American Blood	1 95	2 00
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	1 50	2 00
Horseneck	1 01	1 10
Jim Clark	.....	1 00
Lincoln Oil and Mining	.....	95
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	1 00
National of Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
Ohio Valley	1 50	2 50
Oil Basin	.....	1 10
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 75	4 00
Paxton	.....	4 25
Phœnix	.....	1 10
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburg and New York	1 75	1 80
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 65	2 50
Revenue	.....	1 25
Ritchie	.....	60
Ross	1 10	1 15
Rynd Farm	3 20	3 35
Shirk's Island	.....	80
Southwestern, of Philadelphia	.....	5 00
Stella	.....	70
Tarr Petroleum, of N. Y	2 15	2 30
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	80	90
Union Lubric	50	75
Western Pennsylvania	2 35	2 75

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in some remarks on the oil stock market says:—"The capture of Petersburg and Richmond, which renders the subjugation of the rebellion a certainty at no great distance of time, makes it necessary to everyone engaged in business to trim his sails and 'keep on even keel.' Stocks are going down very naturally, and some who deal in them are beginning to make up sums than values, so loudly deploring the fact. Oil stocks have generally declined, partially in consequence of the fall in gold, which necessarily has a depressing effect upon the financial condition of the country. Many who bought at high prices do not like the prospect of selling at low rates. They do not properly take into consideration the difference in the purchasing power of the currency. If they sell stock for $1 40 which cost them $2 80 they ought to be able to buy as much with the former sum as they could have done with the latter six months ago. It is true that the prices of merchandise have not fallen in consequence with the reduction in the value of gold, and it is a good thing that such is a fact. A sudden reduction in prices, day by day, according to the fall in the value of gold, would create such confusion and such disasters in the commercial community, as would cause wide spread ruin. But it is also true that oil stocks have not declined in equal ratio with gold. Where there has been a decline in oil stocks, the reduction is to be traced either to diminished production of the wells, losses by the freshet, or some other influence which would have produced a decline in the same ratio in gold, even if the currency had remained in a settled condition. We therefore, do not consider that there is any real shrinkage in the value of oil stocks. They will not flourish equal to any other. Let the companies keep at work, and produce the barrels of oil they can while the spring opens forward, and the prospects of petroleum will soon be as bright as they ever were."

—Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7 30 loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5 20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from State or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers and others acting as loan agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

—It is given out as one of the reasons for the recent advance in gold that the Government is buying largely; but, says the Philadelphia *Press*, we have the best reason for stating that the Treasury is engaged in no such operations, either directly or indirectly. It appears, however, quite probable that a combination of brokers has bought up a considerable amount for the purpose of strengthening the stock market, and enabling them to get out of certain operations. Over one and a half millions of California gold was brought by the Costa Rica.

—A remarkably well executed counterfeit fifty dollar treasury note has been received at the Department. It baffled several experts a long time before its character could be detected.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

April 8.

Coffee—The receipts and stocks continue very light, and the market quiet, but steady, and with a few small sales only to note, in all some 400 bags, at 18½@21½c, gold, for Rio and Laguayra, including 100 bags of the former at 21c currency.

Molasses is very dull, and the transactions limited to a few small lots Cuba and Porto Rico on private terms.

Sugars—The market has been irregular and rather more active, with sales of 1,100 to 1,200 hhds Muscovado, in bond, mostly at 17½@18½c, including small lots Porto Rico at 18½@19c, gold, and 18½@21c currency; 80 bbls refined also sold on terms kept private. Holders at the close are firmer in their views.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

April 8.

The provision market is still without activity. About the only transactions we heard of having been 100 bbls do at $27. The sales were trading after the news of the decline in New York was promulgated, and would indicate